

## BOLSHEVIKI SIGN TREATY OF PEACE TO STOP GERMANS

Berlin Announces Advance  
Into Russia Proper  
Has Ceased

## RUSSIANS FORCED

Were Given Three Days  
To Yield By Teuton  
Delegates

## SOVIETS TO ACT

Dissatisfied With Terms  
And Will Meet To  
Consider Acceptance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—(By wire)—A German official communiqué states: Owing to the signature of the Treaty of Peace, military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

A German official communiqué reported earlier:

After hard fighting we have captured Pleskau (Pakoff) and also Polozk and Borisoff.

We effected contact with the Polish invasions at Bobruisk.

The Austro-German forces have entered Scherinka.

Up to the present we have taken 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine-guns, thousands of vehicles, including 5,000 motor-vehicles, 11 armored motor-cars, 12,500 rifles, 800 locomotives, 8,000 railway-trucks and great quantities of artillery munitions. Moreover, at Reval we captured 513 men, 220 guns and 22 aeroplanes.

Basle, March 3.—A German official message states that the German-Russian peace was signed at 5 o'clock this evening.

Soviets Dissatisfied With Treaty

Petrograd, March 3.—A large number of the provincial soviets, including Moscow, are dissatisfied with the terms of the peace concluded with the Central Powers and have convened a Congress of Soviets at Moscow on the 12th to discuss the conditions.

A German aeroplane has bombed the city, killing three and wounding five people.

The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk wired yesterday:

"As anticipated, the deliberations in connection with the Treaty of Peace were absolutely useless, could only make things worse and might even lead to the presentation of another ultimatum.

"In view of these facts and the refusal of the Germans to cease military action until peace had been signed, we resolved to sign the Treaty without discussing its contents and to leave after signature.

"We therefore requested a train, intending to sign the Treaty today and leave afterwards.

"The most serious of the new terms is a demand to detach the regions of Kardakhan, Kars and Batum from Russian territory on the pretext of the self-determination of their peoples."

Russian Action Forced

London, March 1.—(By wire)—A Russian official communiqué reports:—The Peace Delegation at Brest-Litovsk reports that the Central Powers, in response to our request for the cessation of hostilities, declare that they will cease only when the Treaty of Peace has been signed. Three days are allowed for the negotiations, commencing from today.

A German official communiqué reports:

Advancing eastwards along the northern frontier of the Ukraine we have reached the Dnieper.

We encountered near Rjetchiza a strongly fortified bridgehead defended by the enemy. We stormed and captured the town and railway station and took a few hundred prisoners.

At Mosyr we seized six armored boats, thirty-six motor boats and six hospital boats.

We reached the Kieff-Smerinka Railway near Pastoff and Kasatin and hastened to assist some Polish Legionnaires who were engaged against superior numbers southwestward of Staro and Konstantinoff. The enemy was defeated.

Austro-Hungarian troops, in response to an appeal from the Ukraine, (Continued on Page 5)

## Seiyukai Party Opposes Sending Japanese Force Into Siberia At Present

All Japan Is Divided On Issue Of Whether To Act  
Against Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, March 3.—A conference of the leaders of the Seiyukai party has resolved in favor of Japan not moving troops till serious developments occur which may prove a menace to the peace of the Far East.

It is reported that the leader of the party, Mr. Hara, will present this decision at the meeting of the Special Diplomatic Commission, which will be held tomorrow, and to which the public attaches great importance in view of the situations in Russia and China.

It is believed that Mr. Hara will also advise the Government concerning a more clearly defined policy towards China for effecting a reconciliation between the north and south.

New York, March 2.—It is reported from Tokio that the Bolsheviks have seized the pier at Vladivostok, on which munitions valued at Roubles 100,000,000 are stored and have also threatened to requisition a foreign steamer. The Allied warships are preparing to land marines.

Hitachi Sinking Angers Osaka

Osaka, March 3.—The publication of the details of the sinking of the N.Y.K. steamer Hitachi Maru by the commerce-raider Wolf, especially the loss of many lives and the suicide of Capt. Tomioka, is creating bitter resentment against the Germans, even among the mercantile classes here, who certainly are not willing to let the Teutons have the vast supplies in Siberia, part of which were undoubtedly manufactured and sent from Osaka to aid the Russians.

The report that Japan is having pourparlers with America and the Entente concerning action in Siberia has been received with approval. The

consensus of opinion among local men is that the Russian people must not be antagonized but the Teutons must be effectively checked.

The pros and cons concerning the despatch of troops to Siberia continue to be rigorously controverted from directly opposite points of view by the two leading newspapers here.

Action Is Urged

The Mainichi apprehends the dangers of an extension of the sphere of German influence from Berlin to Tokio, if not actual military aggression. It also points out the disorder and unrest in Siberia. All of these things, the paper contends, call for immediate action by Japan.

The Asahi urges that the time has not yet come for action.

Meanwhile the resolution passed in Tokio by the Seiyukai and the Kenseikai against immediate action have had a reassuring effect on the markets here.

Tokio, March 3.—The Russian situation is completely absorbing the press and public. The Cabinet is holding frequent meetings at which, doubtless, the entire question is being considered very carefully, with full realization of the serious nature of the responsibilities it involves.

The Kokusai Agency understands that the Japanese Government is extremely well-informed concerning developments in Siberia and is at present adopting an attitude of watchful waiting, carefully avoiding arousing the antagonism of loyal Russians, who, notwithstanding their dire need of assistance, appear ex-

(Continued on Page 5)

## URGENT APPEAL MADE FOR VICTIMS OF FLOOD

Terrible Suffering Reported  
Among Starving People  
Homeless In North

An urgent appeal for funds to save thousands Chinese in the country devastated by the flood from starving to death in the next few weeks is made to all foreigners in China.

In a telegram received by Dr. E. C. Lobenstein of the China Continuation Committee here from the North China Christian Food Relief Committee in Peking. The telegram follows:

Conditions North China country districts rapidly becoming desperate. People eating leaves, bark, straw, corn cobs. Fuel scarce; roof timbers and fruit trees used instead. Animals dead or sold. No grain for spring sowing.

Robberies increasing. Children abandoned, sold, drowned. North China Christian Food Relief Committee appeals Chinese Christians give fifty thousand dollars and help raise fifty thousand more from others. Will you help? Copy this telegram, send every mission station in China. Desires money collected in March, if possible. Please wire amount your station will raise. Reply Mills, Nassau, Peking.

(Signed)

(Sir John) REIDAN  
(Dr. P.) JORDAN  
(Dr. C. C.) WANG  
(Bishop) NORRIS  
(Rev. G. L.) DAVIS  
(Mr.) WANG  
(Rev. W. H.) HUBBARD.

## U.S. Trade Bodies Warn Germany Of After-War Boycott

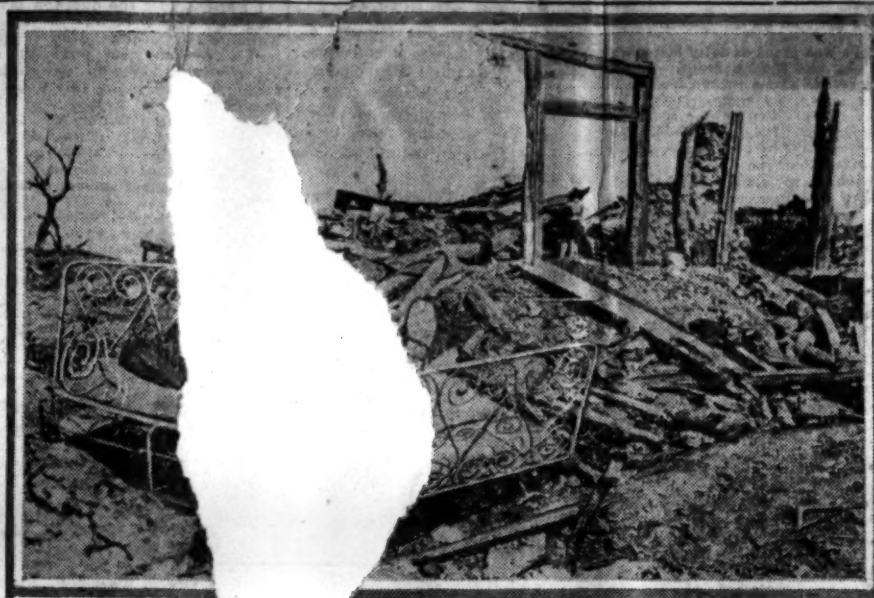
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 1.—A referendum to the Chambers of Commerce of the United States overwhelmingly favors a resolution warning German business men that an economic combination will be formed against them after the war unless the danger of excessive armaments is removed by making the German Government a responsible instrument controlled by the people.

## The Weather

Cloudy but gradually improving. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.7 and the minimum 38.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51 and 28.

## The Comforts Of Home In War's Wreckage



TOMMY ASLEEP

It isn't often that one of the soldiers in the trenches has opportunity to enjoy a "beauty sleep," but in this instance Tommy has

most unconcern amid scenes of ruin. Sometimes, contrary to general belief, the fortunes of war turn up the comforts of home in this instance Tommy has

## Shanghai Passengers On The Hitachi Maru Is Safe In Denmark

Mr. A. W. Cross, Former Deputy Commissioner, Cables To His Wife Here

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 21.—The passengers on board the Spanish steamer Igotzendi include Mr. M. Dickinson, a Singapore lawyer, and Mrs. Dickinson, Professor Frederick Proyers of Bangkok, and Mr. Alexander Cross, a Customs officer of Shanghai.

The German officers belonging to the Igotzendi state that the steamer Turritella was seized in February, 1917. It was the first victim of the raider Wolf. The steamer was sunk on February 27 in the Arabian Gulf. The Jumna was blown up on March 1 and the British steamer Wordsworth sunk on March 11, also in the Arabian Gulf.

The Wolf then sailed for the Pacific, where she sank the Beluga between Australia and the Kermadec Islands.

The American schooner Encore was sunk between the Bismarck Islands and New Guinea on July 16 after the seaplane carried by the Wolf had replenished her store from the cargo of petrol carried by the vessel.

Then the Matunga was seized, the raider taking great quantities of food from her.

The Wolf then sailed for Ceylon and laid mines, particularly near Colombo. Here the Hitachi Maru, with a very valuable cargo of rubber and copper, was captured after a short fight in which twelve of her crew were killed.

Mrs. Cross Gets Word

Mrs. A. W. Cross, who is now living in Shanghai, received a cablegram on Sunday from her husband telling of his being safe in Denmark. Mr. Cross left here on the Hitachi in September to take up a position in the British War Office. Mr. Cross was Deputy Customs Commissioner here.

## Indian Cotton Embargo Is Feared By Japan

Proposed Restriction On Exportation Causes Serious Concern To Osaka Mills

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, March 2.—Private advice from Bombay report that the Indian Government will inaugurate a rigorous restriction on the export of cotton with a view to regulating the prices of cotton goods.

Other reports emanating from the same source state that the Indian Government is contemplating levying an export duty on cotton.

These reports are causing the utmost concern here because the Japanese mills depend on India for raw-cotton.

## Income Tax Blanks Arrive And Figuring Fest Is On

"And Two Per Cent Of That" Is Refrain Of Americans Today

A wild-eyed gent, chewing madly on the south end of a lead pencil, gradually submerging beneath a wave of befigured scratch-paper and wearing a facial expression which registers misery, despair and a powerful urge to call in a flock of auditors.

—Picture In Any American Home.

There was a scramble at the shipping office of the American Consulate yesterday when the Consular officials began the issue of blank forms for filing income tax returns for the fees collectable for the year 1917. Several hundred of the blanks were issued to individuals and firms during the day, and there was a steady call on the shipping office men for information and help in scheduling resources, figuring exchange, computing the interest due and untangling erroneous preconceived notions of what the obligation means.

The lowering of the minimum figure for exemption has caused a great increase in the number of persons required to file returns from Shanghai.

Under the regulations for 1917 income tax is leviable upon all citizens or residents of the United States whose income for the past year amounted to or exceeded \$1,000, if unmarried or not living with wife (or husband); or \$2,000 if married and living with wife (or husband). Where the net combined income of husband, wife and dependent children equals or exceeds \$2,000, a return must also be filed.

Two different return forms are issued, one for incomes of not more than \$3,000, or incomes which do not exceed the individual's personal exemption by more than \$2,000; and one for incomes higher than this.

As regards exemption, the instructions state that married individuals living with their families are entitled to personal exemption of \$2,000 plus \$200 for each dependent child under 18 years of age or mentally or physically incapacitated. Single persons, or those not living with their wives or husbands, or who are not heads of families, are allowed a personal exemption of \$1,000 only. For major incomes certain sources of income are exempt.

A provision of the return blanks which aroused considerable inquiry yesterday is the requirement that the filled-in forms must be in the hands of the Internal Revenue Collector of the filer's district not later than March 1, 1918, under penalty of fine and 50 per cent excess tax. In this connection individuals here are instructed of the necessity for immediately making affidavit, in letter form, to their respective collectors stating that the blanks did not reach Shanghai until March 2, that the return was made immediately upon their receipt and asking that, these facts being considered, the penalty be waived. The affidavits may be made at the ship-

## COMPUTING YOUR INCOME

In transferring your income from Taels or Mex. to the gold basis used in making your return, use the following exchange rate, taken as an average for 1917:

Figure for Tls. 100, U. S. Gold \$91.67.  
Figure for Mex. \$100, U. S. Gold \$66.23.

The tax is payable either by check, draft or money order and payment must be made at the point of collection by June 15. The tax may be sent, and is even deemed advisable, at the same time as the return schedule, but is not required to be in until the date named.

In figuring the amount of incomes the basis of exchange is fixed upon an average of the bank rates during the past year. Figures provided by one of the local banking institutions and recommended by those in charge at the shipping office fix this rate at G.\$91.67 to Tls. 100 or G.\$66.23 to \$100 Mex.

Total net incomes exceeding G.\$5,000 are subject to a surtax on the excess at a rate dependent on the amount of the total net income and those exceeding G.\$6,000 are subject to an excess profits tax, at the rate of 8 per cent. The forms provide for extensive inventory and explanation on the part of the man with the major income.

The penalty for making a false or fraudulent return includes a fine of not more than G.\$2,000, or not to exceed a year's imprisonment, or both, and an addition of 100 per cent of the tax. Failure to pay the tax when due calls for an additional five per cent of the amount unpaid plus one per cent for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

## China To Send Troops Into North Manchuria

Will Co-operate With Japan In Siberia, Government Has Decided

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 4.—It is understood that the Japanese Government has sounded the Chinese Government regarding the situation in Siberia and the Chinese Government has decided to co-operate and assist Japan as much as possible. General Tuan Chih-jui, the Director-General of the War Participation Bureau, has been instructed to make preparations for that purpose and it is probable that he will send an official to Tokio to discuss matters with the Japanese Government. It has been decided to despatch two divisions to North Manchuria.

## FIERCE FIGHTING BEGUN IN WEST ON 120-MILE FRONT

London Says It Is Prelude  
To Critical Battle  
Of War

## PARIS IS DOUBTFUL

Thinks It Only Reconnoitring Operation On A  
Great Scale

## AMERICANS IN IT

Pershing's Men Withstand  
Attacks Of Germans  
And Make Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—The question of Japanese action in Siberia divides

attention today with the German attacks on the French north of the Aisne and in Champagne, extending altogether on a front of 120 miles. These operations are regarded as a prelude to the German offensive, which may be expected any day. The fact that they are carried out chiefly at night suggests that they are intended to mask bigger preparations in the German rear. It is not unlikely that Champagne will be chosen for the German attempt to reach Paris because the enemy thus will be able to reinforce his flanks against a British attack from the coast or a French attack through Alsace.

The correspondents at British Headquarters describe the weather as again being wintry and bad for aerial visibility and not favorable to a large offensive.

Not The Offensive, Paris Thinks

Paris, March 3.—A semi-official communiqué states:

The German offensive actions, despite their violence and the importance of the forces engaged, amount up to the present only to vast reconnoitring operations on the whole front.

Both sides are ever more vigilant but it would be premature to conclude that these engagements are a prelude to an imminent offensive.

Paris, March 1.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports: There has been an intense artillery duel in the region north and northwest of Rheims and in Champagne, in the region of the heights.

Southwest of Butte-du-Mesnil, the enemy, after being driven out by our counter-attacks from some of the points to which he penetrated this morning, again assaulted with fresh forces. After several unsuccessful attempts and with heavy losses, the enemy regained a footing in part of the positions we captured on the 13th.

The enemy violently bombarded our first lines on the front Beaumont-Chaume Wood and also at Suicheprey, where a big raid was repulsed at two points last night.

In today's attacks American troops came into contact with the special raiding troops employed by the enemy. Everywhere the Americans held their lines intact, inflicted appreciable losses on the Germans and captured some prisoners.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported:

Two columns of the enemy made an attack last night eastward of Chavignon but were thrown back with heavy losses after violent hand to hand fighting.

Another attempt east of Corbeny was equally unsuccessful.

There have been lively mutual artillery actions between the Miette (? Ailette) and the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims, where a civil hospital was set on fire and systematically bombed during the fire.

Champagne Lines Bombarded

The enemy bombarded our first lines in Champagne during the night, notably in the mountainous region of Suippe and in the direction of Butte-du-Mesnil, west of which an attack made by the enemy was driven back, except at one point. Simultaneously a powerful raid made



by the enemy south of the line was completely defeated.

There has been considerable artillery firing in the West.

One of our tanks carried out a photographic reconnaissance as far as Marienburg, 30 kilometers behind the enemy lines.

Paris, March 3.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There has been intense artillery fighting at many points from Chemin-des-Dames to the Meuse.

We repulsed enemy raids south-east of Fismes (3 Paris) and south of Juvisy.

The enemy was aggressively active, north of Reims and south-east of Fismes. He attempted during the night to rebuff against our position at Neufchâtel but our precise fire discouraged the attack and our subsequent counter-attack drove out the elements which had succeeded in obtaining a footing in our advanced posts.

Simultaneously he attacked La Pompelle. Our fire drove him back. He violently re-attacked, making repeated efforts to reach the Port of La Pompelle. Isolated elements of the enemy succeeded in obtaining a footing in the northern portion of a small work west of the fort.

At the same time the enemy made abortive attacks east and south of La Bertonnerie.

In Champagne the enemy attacked at two points unsuccessfully.

Counter-Attack Successful

In the direction of Mont Cornillet the attack was carried out on a front of 800 meters, but the enemy found that our trenches had been previously evacuated under instructions. The enemy was immediately driven out by an energetic counter-attack and our positions entirely re-established.

Our fire broke down the other attack east of the Teton.

In the course of these actions we inflicted serious losses on the Germans and took some prisoners.

There was a violent bombardment during the night southwest of Butte-du-Mesnil and fairly strong artillery firing on the left of the Meuse.

Enemy raids in Lorraine and Vosges were repulsed.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

In the region of Rheims and in Champagne the enemy artillery fire has been very feeble.

Since this morning the French have completely re-established their lines at La Pompelle. The attack against the position last night was effected by two battalions of German troops.

There has been lively cannonading on the right of the Meuse at Hill 344 and north of Bezonvaux.

Paris, March 3.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There have been fairly lively bombardments on the Bois-le-Château Front.

Our artillery prevented an enemy attack northeastward of Reillon in Lorraine as the enemy were preparing to leave their lines.

On The British Front

London, March 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The Portuguese took some prisoners in patrol encounters.

There have been hostile artillery actions between Ribecourt and the Scarpe.

In February we took 312 prisoners and captured twenty machine-guns.

Our airmen bombed the dumps eastward of Lille and the railway sidings at Courtrai and Deynze. One of our machines is missing.

Our night-flying machines, between hallstorms, dropped four tons of bombs on an aerodrome between Tournai and Mons and the enemy billets at Douai. All our machines returned.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

We carried out a successful raid northward of the Ypres-Staden Railway yesterday.

There have been reciprocal artillery actions in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie and eastward of Pres.

An official communiqué dated Thursday follows:

Following a violent bombardment, an enemy coup-de-main north of Dixmude failed. A number of rats employed by the Germans were destroyed and also a pontoon-bridge which they were building across the Yser.

Heavy artillery in the region of Nieupoort, Pervyse and Dixmude continues.

London, March 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

The Norfolks have carried out a successful raid southward of Armentières.

Our patrols in the neighborhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle brought in some prisoners.

The enemy attempted raids during the night at several points. Two

raiding parties entered our lines in the St. Quentin sector and a few of our men are missing.

A few of the enemy who reached our trenches in a third raid in the neighborhood of Hargicourt were all killed or captured.

Portuguese In Fighting

After a heavy bombardment this morning on a wide front northward of Neuve Chapelle, a strong party of the enemy attacked and entered the front trenches held by the Portuguese. Our immediate counter-attack ejected the enemy, completely restoring the situation.

We repulsed other raids in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal and southward of Houthulst Forest.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There was great activity last night all along the British front. In addition to the above raids reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy made two other attempts eastward of Polygon Wood. We drove them off in both cases, securing some prisoners.

In the enemy's raid on the front held by Portuguese troops, which was delivered in considerable strength on a front of 2,000 yards, he succeeded in entering the forward trenches and secured several prisoners. The Portuguese, counter-attacking, immediately drove the enemy out completely.

We repulsed the enemy in the other raids, in certain cases after sharp fighting, securing a number of prisoners and inflicting considerable losses.

Our aeroplanes dropped over a hundred bombs on various targets, fired many rounds of machine-gun ammunition and brought down four enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

A German official communiqué reports:

Eastward of Rheims we forced our way into Fort Pompelle, which was destroyed, recaptured sections of the trenches southeastward of Tahure, stormed some trenches southward of Haucourt, bringing back four hundred prisoners, and penetrated the trenches held by the American troops northeastward of Sulcheprey, inflicting heavy casualties.

Americans In Action

Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France, wiring March 1, says:

A vigorous German raid in the Toul sector was made early this morning by 240 Prussians after a heavy artillery bombardment. It reached the American lines but was repulsed after heavy hand to hand fighting, the enemy leaving twelve dead and three prisoners in our trenches besides many bodies hanging on the wire in front of our line. The Americans lost a few men killed, wounded and missing.

The Germans also raided the American Training Trenches in the Chemin-des-Dames sector but were repulsed, leaving four prisoners in our hands, who said that this raid was the beginning of a series of raids on a large scale on the West front.

London, March 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

We carried out a successful raid southward of Armentières.

We repulsed attempted raids in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Pontrest, inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy in the latter in hand-to-hand fighting.

## Armistice Extended For Rumanian Parley

### Austria Demands Ruler Abolished In Favor Of His Brother

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 3.—A German official communiqué announces that a further armistice has been granted to Rumania to enable peace negotiations.

Amsterdam, March 3.—Telegrams from Berlin state that the Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, and the King of Rumania, have demanded the King of Rumania shall be deposed in favor of his brother, William of Hohenzollern, referendum of the Rumanian people regarding the Throne.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung reports that the Kaiser, the Emperor, and the King of Rumania will be deposed in favor of their respective brothers.

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## 'A Successful Calamity'

By Domino  
"The Successful Calamity" is a nice witty little domestic comedy in two acts admirably suited for a couple of hours' entertainment. It is packed with clever lines and although there was not much action to the piece the well filled house were kept in a ripple of laughter—with an occasional loud guffaw—from the rise of the curtain to its

duced the one grip of the play. But all came out as it should and everyone was happy.  
Tim Frawley was his very charming self in a part that was absolutely suited to him. Reynolds Denniston provided an excellent character study as the old butler. I like Garry McGarry tremendously. He was very young and delightfully attractive. Just what he ought to be on the stage—and what he is off.

Miss Browne-Decker made the most of her opportunities as the youthful wife. She came out strong, especially in Act II, when she was clearing away obstacles. Miss Chapman is a nice daughter for any one to have. She looked very sweet.

As for the rest of the parts, the players did the best they could with somewhat colorless roles. Yes; you will like the show; you will smile; you will enjoy it, but it won't stick like the other Frawley shows.  
Same play tonight.

## 'Women Of Japan,' Woman's Club Topic

"Women of Japan" will be the topic of today's program for the American Woman's Club meeting at the Carlton Cafe. The afternoon is in charge of the Literary Department, Mrs. Benjamin being the leader.

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## Four German Mine

Enemy Mine Three Fishing Ship 5 Survivors

(Reuter's Agency W) The Hague, March 3.—The enemy naval craft has mines off Vlieland, during the night, being made by the Germans. The crews a boat capsized in the sea from which five survivors landed.

The Handelsblad reports that gun-firing has been heard off the Coast of Vlieland but no details have been received.

Amsterdam, March 3.—A telegram from Berlin states that a German mine-sweeper and three fishing steamers were sunk in the affair of Vlieland mentioned in yesterday's message. Most of the crews were saved.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSING

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kuremaru M. Mar. 5  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Mar. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 12  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru M. Mar. 16  
Per U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.....Mar. 5



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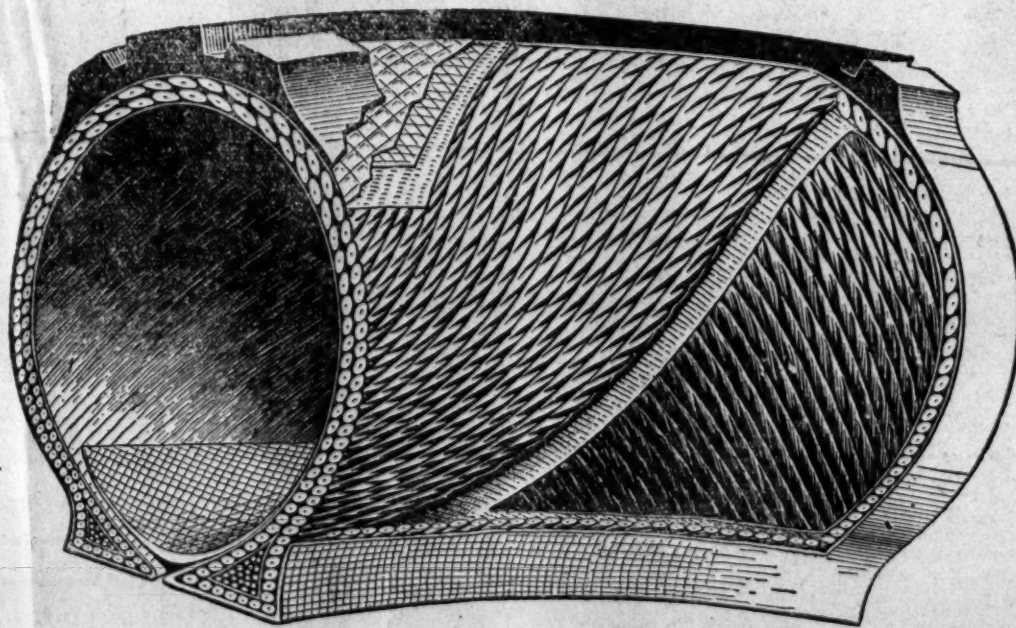


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## MOB ATTACKS PARTY OF PLAGUE FIGHTERS

Two Chinese Shot By Soldiers In Shansi; Cities Unsafe For Foreigners

China Press Correspondence  
Kalgan, February 27.—Two Chinese were shot to death in Tienchenhsien, Shansi, last Saturday, by soldiers firing on a mob which had attacked Mr. Culver of Peking and his party who had attempted to visit the city in the interests of plague prevention. The visitors were obliged to withdraw owing to the resistance offered by the populace, following a sharp conflict in which the military participated and dispersed the mob. Another expedition headed by a foreigner will be dispatched from Tientsin in a short time, with a proper military escort, and the people of Tienchen given lessons in hospitality. None of Mr. Culver's party was injured.

The outbreak at Tienchen is the most serious of a number that have occurred in Kalgan and the vicinity, and as long as open resistance is encountered the doctors who are attempting to fight the plague feel that they are helpless to combat the scourge. It is evident that any really effective anti-plague campaign will meet with resistance and bloodshed may be expected at almost any time. With conditions as they are any systematic inspection of inns and private homes is absolutely out of the question.

While there have been some deaths, there is no certain knowledge of the cause, because of the fear of antagonizing the people. A man who died last Sunday is believed to have been a plague victim, but the attitude of the people has prevented an examination. The doctors are agreed that most of the ridiculous rumors about are absolutely without foundation, and that the existence of an epidemic other than plague is very doubtful. At Huanhsuifu, it is reported that the opposition is thoroughly organized, and that it is unsafe for foreigners to participate in measures to stamp out the plague. Prominent among the leaders of the opposition are two men who were influential in bringing the Boxers to that city in 1900 and giving them encouragement. This is believed to be an indication of the strength of the party opposed to plague prevention, and it is felt that the safest policy is for foreigners to keep away from the city.

## AUSTRALIA HAS PLANS TO INCREASE RECRUITING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Sydney, February 26.—The Empire League today entertained Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, to luncheon. Mr. Hughes said that, subject to the limitation which the people of Australia had recently imposed, Australia must do her duty. The Government will appoint a Judge of the High Court as an Imperial Tribunal to determine the number of recruits necessary to maintain the Australian Divisions at full strength.

The Government increases the separation allowance in the case of married men by 33 1/3 per cent. Deferred pay, after twelve months, will bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent or at the current rate of War Savings Certificates, whichever is greater. Cards will be sent to all men between the ages of 19 and 45 asking whether they are prepared to enlist if drawn in the ballot, provided so many others in the same district submit their names to the ballot to make up the quota of any one month. Many enlisted men will be given leave on full pay to canvass for eligible recruits in their home locality and recruiting sergeants will receive a bonus of 10s. for each recruit actually passed.

The Government invites patriotic citizens to pay insurance premiums to cover cases of death or total disablement. Women will be organized for recruiting purposes. The Government will exercise all its powers to encourage men in the public service eligible for military service to enlist.

## FRENCH NAVAL RADIO NOW COVERS ATLANTIC

New Station In Touch With Stations Of North And South Hemispheres

Paris, February 28.—The French Ministry of Marine was informed recently that some stations in the southern hemisphere had received signals sent out by the big wireless station brought into use by the French Navy a few weeks ago. This station, the construction of which was begun in the spring of last year, enables communication to be kept up with ships throughout the northern Atlantic, and with convoys leaving American waters for Europe. It has given great satisfaction. The length of the waves emitted can be easily varied to distances between 9,000 and 39,000 feet and the motors can be worked up to 600 (?) horse-power. The new station was set up on the Atlantic Coast and finished in six months.

## Appeal Allowed On Prize Court Decision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 1.—The Privy Council has allowed the appeal of the Crown against the decision of the Prize Court in Egypt that the Crown is liable for damage to a cargo of copra captured with the German steamer Sudmark. The respondents were the Chartered Bank of India, the Mercantile Bank of India, and the Eastern Pacific Trading Company, and Messrs. Boustead, the shippers of the cargo, who contended that the cargo had been illegally landed.

## CLEMENCEAU AT VIMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 27.—During his visit to the British front on Sunday and Monday, the French Premier climbed Hill 145, better known as Vimy Ridge, and looked down on the town of Lens and the mining district.

Everywhere the honor of the Premier's visit was greatly appreciated and those who met and saw him pass were greatly struck by the vigor and good humor of their guest.

## Greek Mobilisation Surpasses Records

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 1.—A despatch from Athens says that a telegram received from the military authorities of the mobilised provinces report the complete success of the mobilisation. The number of reserves who have responded to the appeal are in excess of that of the mobilisation during the Balkan war.

## Keep German Colonies, Says Japanese Consul

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Sydney, February 26.—The Japanese Consul General, lecturing here today, said that Japan, like Australia and New Zealand, strongly desired that the German Colonies shall not be restored to Germany, as if they were the peace of the Pacific could not be regarded as secure.

## Japan And China Figure In Indian Plot Revelations

Zimmermann Telegraphed Bernstorff To Keep German Consulate In Shanghai Informed Of Developments In Conspiracy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, February 28.—A telegram from San Francisco states that the Counsel for the Prosecution in the trial of 31 alleged Indian conspirators contended that connection had been established between a well known Indian writer and high officials in the German Government in a conspiracy to foment a revolution in India.

During the proceedings certain documents, which were officially communicated, were introduced by agreement. They implicate Dr. Zimmermann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Bernstorff, the late German Ambassador at Washington; and Count von Luxburg, late German Minister at Buenos Aires.

Besides the Indian writer in question some leading Japanese statesmen were mentioned.

The whole affair is somewhat confusing and in certain respects the statements made seem almost incredible.

The documents include an unsigned letter addressed "R. Sachse, Rotterdam," dated January 21, 1916, which says: "Doctor Chakravarty will return to the United States to form a new American Committee which will include Ram Chandra and himself. He has agreed to send an agent to the West Indies, where there are one hundred thousand Indians, and also to British Guinea, Java and Sumatra, and to conduct a secret propaganda in the Americas."

Both Chakravarty and Chandra are defendants in the present case.

Another letter was produced signed by Count von Bernstorff and addressed to "Officers, Amsterdam," and notified him that 50,000 copies of "Why Indians are Revolting against British Rule" were available. The identification of Officers has not been established.

A telegram from Herr Zimmermann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count von Bernstorff, sent through Count von Luxburg, and dated January 4, 1917, referred to actions of a secret Japanese agent who was being financed by Germany. The message was headed "Very secret" and added, "The Japanese, Hadu Nakao, is on his way to America with important information for the Indian committee. He is to deal exclusively with Chakravarty. I have advised

giving Nakao \$50,000 for the execution of his plans in America and Eastern Asia. Please keep the Imperial Minister at Peking and the Consulate at Shanghai advised of your actions."

A letter dated November 21, 1916, addressed to "Officers, Amsterdam," said: "We are awaiting definite instructions as to the work in Trinidad and Damcara (sic) Writtingfu (presumably this means Dr. Wu Tingfang) has now been made Foreign Minister. He has always been sympathetic to our cause but the influence of Sun Yat-sen still persists in opposing us on that direction."

Correspondence, all intercepted by the American Government, introduced into the case shows how German machinations brought the Hindu plotters to private audiences with Ministers and statesmen. The documents were decoded by means of a special diplomatic code prepared by the German Foreign Office, the key of which was furnished to the State Department by the German Embassy prior to America's declaration of war.

## FRENCH AIR SERVICE HAS PROUD RECORD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 1.—During the winter, in spite of the inclement season and the relative calm on the front, the French aviation service has been extremely active.

During the period from December 1, 1917, to February 15, 1918, that is, 77 days, the French aeroplanes effected in air fights, bombardment and artillery regulation in conjunction with infantry operations or scouting more than 22,518 flights. In air fighting the aviation service

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has been extremely effective. 164 enemy aeroplanes were brought down during the period mentioned, with positive proof, 29 of them falling within the French lines. Besides these, 93 machines, whose fall could not be officially confirmed, received injuries during air fights and can be regarded as lost to the enemy. In certain sectors the enemy

counters assumed the character of a veritable pitched battle where the superiority of the French was demonstrated.

192,000 kilos of explosives were dropped during bombing operations carried out by French aeroplanes, some of which produced remarkable results, especially the bombardments upon the famous

chemical works of Ludwigshafen and the mine basins of Briey or the Sarre-deux and the important railway stations at Metz, Sablon, Toul, Treves, Sarrebruck and Epinal. During the corresponding period last year only 39,000 kilos of explosives were dropped on enemy territory.

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## U.S. RAILWAY MEN WILL GO TO HARBIN

Operators To Leave Nagasaki  
For Manchuria—Construction Unit Remains

### BROOKLYN GOES NORTH

Flagship Of American Asiatic  
Fleet Will Join Allied War-  
ships Guard At Vladivostok

Tokio, February 26.—Two hundred American railroad engineers, members of the transportation division of the Russian Service Corps which has been stationed at Nagasaki since the middle of December, will go to Harbin, the first party to leave the Southwest-ern Japanese port tomorrow morning.

This news, with the confirmation of the report that the cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, would proceed to Vladivostok, after calling at Nagasaki today for coal and provisions, was heralded yesterday at the most significant development in the tense situation involving Bolshevik activities in Siberia, the reported German encroachment and the diplomatic negotiations regarding the whole Siberian question which have been in progress between the Allied nations.

#### Action Is Unknown

Whether the Manchurian city, the key to the railway system of Eastern Asia, is the ultimate destination of the American expedition is not known, nor is the nature of the engineers' intended action. This move indicates the fulfillment of the statement made by John F. Stevens, head of the American railway mission, when he arrived in Yokohama two months ago. He declared then that as long as there remained a chance to aid Russia the American engineers would remain in the Far East. The Americans came to Japan from Vladivostok, after being unable to co-operate with the Bolshevik authorities in the Siberian port. Mr. Stephens is in Yokohama now, having returned from an inspection trip through the north a week ago.

#### Brooklyn To Join Guard

The movement of the engineers does not affect the construction unit which has been stationed at Obana. The route of the Americans will probably be by rail to Moji, steamer to Fusan and rail to Harbin, via Seoul, Mukden and Changchun.

The Brooklyn will join the Allied warships on guard at Vladivostok, but the report that the American cruiser would take on board David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Petrograd, could not be confirmed in Tokyo yesterday.

## Germany's Debt Now Nearly 124 Billions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, March 3.—In the Reichstag yesterday Count Posadowsky stated that Germany's national debt is now nearly 124,000,000,000 Marks.

## Kaiser's Xmas Plans For 1914 Recalled

Germans Advised Americans  
To Leave Paris Then,  
Gerard Telegram Shows

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 27.—Le Matin this morning publishes the text of a message received on the evening of September 3, 1914, by Mr. Myron T. Herliok, then United States Ambassador in Paris, from his colleague in Berlin, Mr. James W. Gerard, as follows:

"Extremely Urgent.

"The German General Staff recommends that all Americans leave Paris via Rouen and Havre. They will have to leave soon if they wish to go.

"Gerard."

This message, says Le Matin, shows that the German General Staff did not know on Monday, September 8, that there was an unbeaten French army in front of them. It also shows the sinister designs of the enemy on the Capital of France. Why should all Americans be advised to leave if nothing inhuman or illegal was to be perpetrated?

## MR. PARRY LEAVES FOR PENANG OFFICE

Shanghai Shipping Man Accepts  
General Managership Of  
Harbor Board There

Among those who left Shanghai last Saturday on the P. and O. steamer Dunera was Mr. Henry Parry, formerly of the Standard Oil Company, who is going to Penang to accept the general managership of the Penang Harbor Board.

Mr. Parry, who has lived in Shanghai for fourteen years, was well known and a large number of his friends were on hand to wish him farewell. He was offered the position in the southern city because of his thorough grasp of shipping conditions, wharf and harbor work, the knowledge of which was acquired in more than a score of years' experience in England, South Africa and China.

Shipping men in Shanghai, among whom he enjoyed many friendships, will be glad to know of the important position he is to fill.

### Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30:

1. Waltz—"Just a Moment" van Alstyne
  2. One Step—"The Land of my best Girl".....Carroll
  3. Waltz—"Moonlight".....Benyon
  4. One Step—"Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay".....Botsford
  5. Waltz—"Indian Nights"....Adam
  6. One Step—"The Wedding Glide".....Hirsch
- A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-charge

## FIRE BRIGADE ATTENDS THIS BIRTHDAY PARTY

It only comes once a year but it required the services of the Hongkew Fire Brigade, most of the neighbors and flocks of fireworks properly to celebrate the fifth birthday of the Junior Ah Sing, of North Honan Road, last Sunday.

Ah Sing's pater, waxing exuberant at the evident aging of his heir, spent most of his monthly income in purchasing paper-explosives and when the celebration reached the climax, it was necessary for the Fire Brigade to rescue one perfectly good coal yard at 294 North Honan Road from conflagration.

The fire, which started in a pile of straw and charcoal, was put out without difficulty. The subjugation of Ah Sing's fiery effervescence of spirits was a bigger but just as successful job. Fire also threatened the servants' quarters and cookhouse of the Burlington Hotel Sunday noon, but the prompt arrival of two companies of the local fire department prevented serious damage.

### ENEMY BEATEN IN AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 1.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: Our columns from Lake Nyasa dispersed the enemy rear guard southeastward of Mt. Marila. Our column from Port Amelia has occupied Meza.

## Gen. Smuts Returns From Mission Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 2.—The Daily Chronicle states that General Smuts has arrived in London from an important mission abroad.

### WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 28.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report states:

The market is steady in tone and business moderately active. Supplies from America have been forthcoming with some freedom.

Shanghai exchange has shown no important movement. The silver holding of the Indian Government continues to shrink but there will shortly be substantial additions owing to Government purchases.

### TUG ESCAPES AIR ATTACK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, March 1.—A British tug towing the Swedish barque Maorlands from Rotterdam to England was attacked by six German seaplanes but the very skilful seamanship of the Master of the tug saved the barque and both vessels returned to the Hook of Holland bespattered with bullets.

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## Shortage Of Labor Made Up In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 27.—In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, during a debate on the bill providing for the increase of national food-supplies and the cultivation of all

arable land, M. Victor Boret, the Minister of Provisions, said the Government had made up for the scarcity of labor. It had brought men from Africa, China and Annam and the United States was sending men who would gradually take the place of the older French soldiers and the latter would go back to the land.

## JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Osaka, March 3.—During January and February the exports from Osaka totalled Yen 47,856,374 and the imports Yen 30,525,250, while the exports from Kobe totalled Yen 72,854,657 and the imports Yen 125,299,940.

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## DESTRUCTION OF VENICE IS INTENT OF GERMANS

One Third Of City Now In Ruins; Italians Raid Pola Arsenal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 1.—The Germans apparently are anxious to destroy Venice. Thirty houses were demolished and sixty other buildings damaged in an air raid on Tuesday, including a military hospital, charitable institutions, and the Churches of San Giovanni and San Cristoforo. It was not the enemy's fault that the Palace of the Doges, the Bridge of Sighs and St. Marks escaped, for bombs dropped all round them. It is estimated that a third of the houses in Venice have been ruined by raids.

Rome, March 1.—An official communiqué reports:

A squadron of our seaplanes flew over Pola on the night of the 27th and dropped two tons of explosives on the arsenal and other military works, causing large fires. Our machines returned undamaged, despite strong anti-aircraft fire.

## Japan Is Divided On Sending Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

extremely sensitive of outside interference.

To Consider China

Meanwhile China is entitled to consideration as the protector of the frontier, on which Japan actually does not border. There is reason to believe, however, that a plan for prompt co-operation has been drawn up.

Opinion among the public and the press is radically divided. One of the strong elements in politics, which is also powerful in commerce, urges that Japan shall remain inactive, insisting that the talk of a German menace through Siberia is merely a scare's nest, and they oppose the mobilization of men and resources. Another group, which includes the best elements in Japan, daily, more loudly, is demanding action. The leading newspapers in the Capital belong to the latter.

The Kokumin, which is regarded as most frequently expressing the views of the Premier, Count Terauchi, today unequivocally asserts that the Government is running the risk of irreparable loss if it delays any longer in taking action against Germany and the Bolsheviks in Siberia, which must shortly come under their complete control.

The comments of the French and British newspapers, which are receiving a wide publicity, are causing a deep impression.

Irkutsk Japanese Objective?

London, March 2.—The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Chronicle suggests that Irkutsk is the Japanese objective. He says that local action by the Japanese in Russian Manchuria would be inadequate to meet the situation.

The Daily News in an editorial says:

"There is military ground for preventing the material of the Siberian Railway falling into the hands of the enemy, but any measures in that direction must be taken with the intention of conserving the interests of Russia. The statement from Washington that Japan has inquired the view of America and the Entente concerning the institution of joint military operations in Siberia shows that Japan takes the correct view. Feeling in America, like our own, is understood to be opposed to a Japanese landing but this view has been somewhat modified by the intimation that joint action only is contemplated."

Interviewed by a representative of a New York publication, General Foch urged that America, without relaxing her efforts on the West front, should give attention to the Orient. America and Japan should meet Germany in Siberia and America and Japan must furnish military and economic resistance to German penetration both during and after the war and steps to that end should be taken immediately.

Washington, March 2.—Japan's proposed action in Siberia dominates official circles. President Wilson is concentrating his attention on the question of American participation with a view to saving the supplies at Vladivostok and to prevent the advancing Germans occupying the Trans-Siberian Railway. Lord Reading conferred with Secretary of State Lansing on the matter and Secretary of State Lansing afterwards conferred with President Wilson.

It is officially announced that the United States Embassy and Consulate left Petrograd for Volodga on February 24.

Paris, March 1.—The papers still comment sympathetically on Japanese intervention for the defence of Eastern Russia against the German threat.

## BABY'S PICTURE

It's our specialty.

*Burr & Co.*

## Bolsheviki Sign Treaty of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

entered the Ukraine on wide sectors northwards of the River Pruth. A Russian message states that Lenin, the Maximalist leader, has received a message from the Russian Delegation at Brest-Litovsk requesting a truce with an escort to be sent to them.

Lenin comments that this probably means that the Germans have broken off negotiations. "We must be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd and all fronts and the people must rise to strengthen our defence measures."

Austrians Also Advancing

An Austrian official communiqué reports:

We have entered Podolia and have reached the line Nowo-Selica-Chotin-Kamieniec-Podolski. So far 10,000 Russians have laid down their arms.

The German official communiqué says:

We have captured Gomel.

The Ukrainians and Saxons have liberated Kiev.

An Austrian official communiqué reports:

We have reached Lachow, Proskudorf and Lipkany and occupied Chotin and Kamieniec-Podolski, where the staffs of two Russian Corps have surrendered. Three hundred guns, two field kitchens, one complete radio station and much material have been captured.

Zurich, March 1.—A telegram from Vienna, alleging an appeal from the Governor, states that Austro-Hungarian troops are invading Podolia against the Red Guards.

Amsterdam, March 1.—The Kolnische Volks Zeitung states that during the capture of Tsikoff a battalion of German troops lost a large number of men killed or wounded owing to an explosion caused by the Russians. The Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung states that the negotiations with Rumania are very difficult to her resistance to demands of territory although economic concessions are not opposed.

Austrian Prisoners Released

Amsterdam, March 1.—A telegram from Vienna, apparently from an official source, seeks to justify the Austrian advance into the Ukraine on the plea that the Reds requested assistance against the Bolsheviks, who threatened the main line to Odessa, thus impeding the supply of food as the Danube route from the Black Sea is still barred.

Austrian prisoners from Russia are returning across the East Galicia front at the rate of 5,000 a day. They are being drafted to their garrisons and corps after a brief quarantine.

We have reached Lachow, Proskudorf and Lipkany, in an appeal to the workers of Russia, asks the Governments where corn is grown to send wheat and food stuffs to the Capital, which will probably have to endure the horrors of a long siege. It denies that the Government is leaving Petrograd.

The comments of the French and British newspapers, which are receiving a wide publicity, are causing a deep impression.

Irkutsk Japanese Objective?

London, March 2.—The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Chronicle suggests that Irkutsk is the Japanese objective. He says that local action by the Japanese in Russian Manchuria would be inadequate to meet the situation.

The Daily News in an editorial says:

"There is military ground for preventing the material of the Siberian Railway falling into the hands of the enemy, but any measures in that direction must be taken with the intention of conserving the interests of Russia. The statement from Washington that Japan has inquired the view of America and the Entente concerning the institution of joint military operations in Siberia shows that Japan takes the correct view. Feeling in America, like our own, is understood to be opposed to a Japanese landing but this view has been somewhat modified by the intimation that joint action only is contemplated."

Interviewed by a representative of a New York publication, General Foch urged that America, without relaxing her efforts on the West front, should give attention to the Orient. America and Japan should meet Germany in Siberia and America and Japan must furnish military and economic resistance to German penetration both during and after the war and steps to that end should be taken immediately.

Washington, March 2.—Japan's proposed action in Siberia dominates official circles. President Wilson is concentrating his attention on the question of American participation with a view to saving the supplies at Vladivostok and to prevent the advancing Germans occupying the Trans-Siberian Railway. Lord Reading conferred with Secretary of State Lansing on the matter and Secretary of State Lansing afterwards conferred with President Wilson.

It is officially announced that the United States Embassy and Consulate left Petrograd for Volodga on February 24.

Paris, March 1.—The papers still comment sympathetically on Japanese intervention for the defence of Eastern Russia against the German threat.

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## Tls. 96,000 Opium Suit Nearing Conclusion

Defense Sums Up In Case Against E. D. Sassoon & Co.

The defense summed up yesterday in the Tls. 96,000 damage action brought by Ma Sing-che against Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. for non-delivery of eight chests of opium claimed to have been bought in 1915. The case is being heard in the British Supreme Court before Sir Haviland de Saumarez. Mr. J. G. Priestwood and Mr. Harold Browett appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Duncan McNeill for the defendants.

The chief evidence of the day was given by Mr. I. A. Levy, formerly employed by the defendants, who declared that the opium in question was not inspected by the plaintiff's order during his time of service. His firm had taken about 150 or 200 chests of opium out of bond, he said, during 1915, when it was rumored that the last three provinces were to be closed to the drug. The case was adjourned until Thursday.

## TO HELP KUT PRISONERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. J. F. Rawlinson, Mr. W. H. Fisher stated that the unfortunate condition of the officers taken prisoners at Kut by the Turks had recently come to the knowledge of the Government and the Government was taking all steps to ameliorate their position as early as possible.

## Hongkong Disaster Inquiry Is Started

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, March 4.—The official inquiry into the race course disaster was opened today, a special jury being empaneled. The Attorney General who appeared for the Government said that the inquiry was of exceptional importance and expressed, on behalf of the Government, the great sympathy for the relatives and friends of persons who lost their lives in the disaster in such distressing circumstances.

The inquiry adjourned to Thursday and the Judge and jury inspected the scene of the disaster.

## American Envoy And Lt. George Confer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—Mr. Lloyd George had a long interview with the American Ambassador yesterday evening.

## OFFICIAL TO INSPECT ALL CUSTOMS PORTS

Sir Francis Aglen, Customs Inspector General, Will Make Trip Soon

A trip of inspection to all southern stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs will be made by Sir Francis Aglen, Director General at Peking, in the present month, according to reports received here yesterday. This trip, it is said, will be the first ever made for the purpose of visiting all southern ports and is considered most important.

Sir Francis is expected to arrive here shortly for the combined purpose of embarking on the southern trip and bidding farewell to his family who are leaving for England by way of America. The name of the vessel which will take Sir Francis on his trip to Hongkong has not been divulged, but it will probably be one of the ships now in port being overhauled.

## News Brevities

A concert and smoker will be given by the officers and men of the S.V.C. Customs Company in the Customs Club on Saturday evening, March 16. Invitations are now being issued. The entertainment will commence at nine o'clock.

Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, chief secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Peking, is now in Shanghai, having been delegated by the Director-General, Mr. F. A. Aglen, to make certain important suggestions to the International Tariff Revision Commission now in session here.

Mr. Feng Kuo-hsun, the Shanghai Superintendent of Customs, is expected to arrive at Shanghai today, from Peking, where he has been visiting.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Goodfellow of the 29th Canadian Regiment, formerly of Shanghai.

Ratepayers are reminded that the annual public meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 p.m.

Tenders are asked by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway administration for 125,000 pieces of first class Japanese oak or other hard wood of similar quality for railway sleeper construction. Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained by application to the Head Office, Tientsin.

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The Bund.



H ERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a bathtub in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

LUX makes the water soft. These wee main-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

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## WEATHER

The Southern depression now  
towards the East. The north-  
west center progresses towards  
Manchuria. Cloudy with  
gradually improving.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 5, 1918

The Bolshevik Of Vienna  
(New York Sun)

THE Bolsheviks in Petrograd have  
been so long expecting the  
internationalists in Vienna to rise  
and overthrow the Government, or  
at least to set up a government of  
their own and defy the authorities,  
that the wireless message to the  
Smolny Institute reporting a "re-  
volution" needs confirmation. The  
wish is father to the thought. But  
Vienna is the capital where sym-  
pathy with a Bolshevik "peace" is  
most rampant among the organized  
workmen and radicals generally.

The present strike of 200,000  
men and women is more persistent  
than such demonstrations usually  
are, and it has a very ugly look.  
The poor are on the verge of starva-  
tion, and are freezing with the  
bitter cold of fuelless tenements,  
than which there are no more  
equivalent in Europe. In Vienna the  
women are the most rabid of the  
agitators, and their influence under  
wretched living conditions, made  
incalculably worse by the privations  
of war, is a menace that the Gov-  
ernment has to reckon with. The  
Viennese women show a remarkable  
capacity for organization.

Socialism had become a powerful  
factor even before the war. Its  
growing strength was indicated in  
the general election of 1907 by an  
increase of members in the Upper  
Chamber from 11 to 87, and the  
representation of the capital was  
notably strong. The Austrian Social-  
ist in that city and the other  
industrial centers is not a moderate  
like his German comrades, but dis-  
plays many of the characteristics  
of the Russian Maximalists. The  
present temper of the Viennese type  
may be judged from the outburst  
of Victor Adler at the turbulent  
session of the Austrian Chamber on  
Wednesday:

"We did not desire war, but there  
are some in this hall who did. We  
must now get out of it what is  
possible. The monarchy must be  
entirely reconstituted. It must be-  
come a democratic Federal State of  
nationalities, for which the people  
are enthusiastic and ready to fight."

From a leader not generally re-  
garded as an extremist, this is  
ominous talk. The Socialists, as  
well as the anarchists, of Vienna  
are taking a feverish interest in the  
Brest-Litovsk conference, and there  
is no doubt that the Bolshevik  
element at the capital includes  
many thousands of the strikers.  
That the spirit they display is also  
found in the garrison, arising the  
question whether, in the event of a  
general outbreak, the troops would  
fire on the rioters, may or may not  
be assumed. There are signs that  
the soldiers are as desperately tired  
of the war as the workers at the  
rear. Conditions in Vienna bear  
such a resemblance to those that  
existed in Petrograd just before the  
rising of the masses that the meta-  
phor of the powder magazine is  
justified.

## Long Shot

Benjamin Birdie, the famous  
jockey, was taken suddenly ill, and  
the trainer advised him to visit a  
doctor in the town.

"He'll put you right in a jiffy,"  
he said.

The same evening he found Ben-  
jamin lying curled up in the stable,  
kicking his legs about in  
agony.

"Hello, Benny! Haven't you been  
to the doctor?"

"Yes."

"Well, didn't he do you any good?"

"I didn't go in. When I got to  
his house there was a brass plate  
on his door—Dr. Kurem. Ten to  
one—I wouldn't go to monkey with  
a long shot like that!"

Does Civilisation  
Cause Insanity?

Insanity is a convenient word  
used to cover a great variety of  
nervous and mental diseases. It is  
hardly more specific than "ill health"  
and other similar vague phrases. A  
discussion of the subject described  
by the heading of this article in-  
volves two questions: first, is there  
more mental disease in civilised  
races than among savages, and,  
secondly, are there different types of  
disease corresponding to the two  
grades? Dr. Charles W. Burr, pro-  
fessor of mental diseases in the Uni-  
versity of Pennsylvania, says in a  
paper read before the American  
Academy of Medicine, and printed  
in The Journal of Sociologic Med-  
icine, that idiosyncrasy, imbecility,  
and degeneracy apparently increase  
with civilisation. The frequency of epi-  
lepsy seems not to have changed.  
Paranoia, the disease of great minds,  
may have been as prevalent among  
our savage ancestors as it is today.  
Mania was doubtless as frequent.  
But adolescent insanity, due to the  
straining of the mental machine, is  
essentially a disease of modern times,  
due to the efforts we are making to  
protect the weak man and make it  
possible for him to survive. This  
policy Dr. Burr does not openly con-  
demn, but he thinks that it certainly  
does not strengthen the race. He  
writes:

"One type of insanity, a definite  
disease, is wholly modern and seem-  
ingly attacks only the civilised, and  
not all races of them. I refer to  
general paralysis of the insane, which  
was first described in the nine-  
teenth century. . . . It is well  
proved that syphilis is its one great  
cause, and that it is a disease of  
civilisation. It is never found in  
savage races even when syphilis has  
been introduced and affects almost  
the whole tribe, possibly because its  
very virulence on virgin soil, with-  
out inherited immunity, causes death  
too rapidly. As to the relative fre-  
quency in savages of dementia caused  
by trauma within the brain, the  
result of rupture or blocking of a  
diseased blood-vessel, or the conse-  
quence of the very extent of the  
arterial disease, we have little data.  
. . . As there is not, as a rule, much  
sympathy for the incurably ill among  
uncivilised races of to-day, and as  
there probably was no more in  
earlier ages, the sclerotic among  
them probably died before mental  
symptoms had time to develop.

"The same lack of sympathy for  
chronic illness, a lack not to be  
wondered at, and considering the  
condition of uncivilised life, not to  
be condemned, rather to be praised,  
probably accounts for the rarity of  
senile insanity among them. The  
savage runs his course more quickly  
than the civilised man. . . .

"Idiots and imbeciles are not often  
seen in savage life, if for no other  
reason because they have no change  
to survive. . . . Probably relatively  
few are conceived because there is  
more degeneracy among civilised  
than uncivilised races.

"Epilepsy has been the most fre-  
quent of all brain diseases in all  
races since the beginning of history,  
and probably was just as frequent  
in primitive man. We share it with  
dogs and other animals. . . .

"A few philosophical writers claim,  
rightly or wrongly, that it is more  
frequent among the so-called lower  
races, and is not an indication of de-  
generacy, but simply of reversion of  
type. However that may be, epi-  
leptic mania is found in savage races  
of today.

"There remains the most interest-  
ing group, the essential insanities, the  
types dependent on congenitally de-  
fective protoplasm—paranoia, manic-  
depressive insanity, and the insanity  
of adolescence. Do they increase  
or decrease with civilisation, and if  
they increase is the increase acci-  
dental or inevitable?

"The most interesting is paranoia.  
It has well been called the aristocrat  
of insanities. To fall a victim to it  
means that twisted and perverted  
as the affected mind is and always  
has been, yet mind has been. One  
must have some mind to be a  
sufferer from any of the essential  
insanities, but one must have an  
unusual mind to become a paranoic  
—the common man is spared the  
possibility. I suppose he is to be  
congratulated. The great symptoms  
of paranoia are egotism, ideas of per-  
secution, and a desire to and a feel-  
ing that one can settle the question  
of the universe. . . .

"Now, as soon as primitive man  
began to think, he began to try to  
solve the riddle of the universe. . . .  
Is it not probable that so soon as  
man developed mind enough for  
genius to appear, the paranoics,  
who are the bastard brothers of  
genius, began also to appear, began  
to talk, and since even today pa-  
ranoids in religion and politics have  
eager followers in large numbers,  
may it not have been so in pre-  
historic times? . . .

"All things mental hang together,  
and what kind of insanity a man will  
develop depends on what kind of a  
man he is, what his psyche is. Now  
the mania and paranoia are as far  
apart as the poles when we compare  
typical cases, yet they run into each  
other at the ends, so that it may be  
equally justifiable to diagnose a  
given case as mania or paranoia.

Mania is the more frequent, because  
to produce it does not require that  
the machine be so complicated, so  
finely organised. Mania is about as  
frequent in savage man today as in  
the civilised. It probably always has  
been so.

"Finally, we come to adolescent in-  
sanity, the insanity which comes not,  
so far as we know, from external  
stress and strain, but from internal  
weakness, and appears during that  
period when the mental machine is  
put to the test of development and  
shows whether it can grow or not. I  
believe, but I would like to be proved  
in error, that it is an insanity of  
civilisation and is the consequence  
of protecting the weak. In primi-  
tive times the weakling had no more  
chance of survival than he has in  
savage tribes today. Civilised races  
(and especially the Americans) are  
trying to frustrate nature and are  
making every effort to prevent the  
weak from paying the natural  
penalty for weakness. Their very  
weakness has become their strength.  
Such a policy will not strengthen the  
race. It has increased, and will still  
more increase, the rate of occurrence  
of adolescent insanity."

## Correspondence

## The War And The Church

Sir:—One regrets to see in your  
issue of Feb. 27 an article attacking  
the Bible and the Christian Church, in  
which the writer shows a surprising  
lack of fairness and intelligence. The  
Press must have been "hard up for  
copy" to publish it.

There is no justification whatever  
for the allegation that the Churches  
justify militarism and the brutalities  
of war and that the Bible is responsi-  
ble for these things. This is a gross  
libel on the Church and on the Scrip-  
tures for which the writer does not  
give the slightest proof; he simply  
twists the facts to suit his purpose,  
apparently ignorant of the most ele-  
mentary laws of interpretation. Ac-  
cording to the principle—or rather  
lack of principle—on which he pro-  
ceeds, one can make any book prove  
anything you like. The author's  
statements are so full of errors that it  
is not worth while noticing them in  
detail; if he and others like him will  
honestly study the Bible and obey it,  
it will not be long before there will be  
"Peace on earth, good will towards  
men."

Do not those who reject the Bible  
present a pitiable spectacle? Look at  
the morals of the age, the result of  
unbelief—avarice, greed, lust, obcen-  
ity, promiscuity, gambling, har-  
sh murder—so called "civilised" nations  
destroying each other—and yet they  
are on a high enough plane to criticise  
the Almighty and His Bible!

The real underlying cause of the  
world war, and of the destruction it is  
causing, is found right here: In the  
loss of faith in God and in the Bible,  
and the consequent loss of morals,  
which ends in ruin. The man who  
rejects the Bible is about as sane as  
the sailor who throws away his chart  
and compass, anchor and rudder. A  
little less self conceit and a little more  
manly faith would help things con-  
siderably.

FAIR PLAY.

## Chinese Junks For The Atlantic?

Sir:—The scheme of building wood  
ships in the States having proved im-  
practicable, according to the latest re-  
ports, would it not be possible to use  
the largest size Chinese junks as  
freight ships between U.S. and Europe.  
The submarines could not hit them  
under water and having vast tonnage  
numbers with escorts they could be  
protected from guns on the surface.

Chinese sailors could man these  
boats, and all now in existence could  
be purchased and large orders given  
for new boats to be built, the position  
on the high seas would be greatly im-  
proved.

But to be of any use it would have  
to be acted on at once and with un-  
limited powers to create such a fleet,  
and as speedily as they could be built  
and bought by Chinese.

HOPKINS.

March 3, 1918.

## Travelette

The Cayman Islands, dependencies  
of Jamaica, are the turtle hunters'  
Paradise. The largest of the group,  
Grand Cayman, has the finest turtle  
fisheries in the world. Columbus  
called the island Las Tortugas from  
the abundance of the species. Only  
the green species are sought; the  
horn-billed and the loggerhead are  
left alone. This green species, the  
original of the dish on the menu  
card, however, abounds on Grand  
Cayman and the natives of the island  
are almost all fishermen.

The turtle may be hunted in three  
ways; the female may be waylaid  
as she returns from depositing her  
eggs on the shore; they may be  
separated or harpooned in the open  
sea, or they may be entangled in  
nets. This method appeals to the  
sporting instinct of the native fisher-  
man and is the one usually employ-  
ed. The huge nets are made from  
the leaves of the thatch palm. The  
task is done by hand and the nets,  
when finished, are strong enough to  
defy the largest turtle.

The fishing expeditions are often out  
for weeks at a time. The turtle hunt-  
ers refuse to return until their boats  
are full. The schooners full, the cargo  
is taken to Jamaica and stored alive  
in the kraals until they are shipped.  
The reptiles protest vigorously, but  
in their shell-armoured backs they  
are helpless. They wave their un-  
usually fins and sigh and moan con-  
tinually. Perhaps the shadow of the  
"merchandise" price darters their  
souls. Even a turtle would  
dash at the price charged for green  
turtle soup in most of our restaurants.

## Clemenceau The Tiger Of France

(By Herbert Adams Gibbons In  
Century)

Emperor Francis Joseph did not live  
long enough to enter Italy at the head  
of his army; but the next in order  
among undreamed-of events has  
actually happened with the return  
of Georges-Eugene-Benjamin Clemen-  
ceau to the helm in France. Up to  
the last minute the wisecracks of the  
Palais-Bourbon, where sits the Cham-  
ber of Deputies, persisted in their  
belief that France's veteran politician  
and journalist would not become pre-  
mier. They had every kind of good  
reason to give you. As if the ante-  
bellum record of "the Tiger" were not  
sufficiently damning from the politi-  
cian's point of view, there could be  
added the three years of editorship of  
L'Homme Libre, L'Homme Moins  
Libre, and L'Homme Enchaîné. Only  
the men too insignificant to waste ink  
upon had escaped the trenchant pen  
of "the Tiger." President Poincaré;  
premiers Viviani, Briand, Ribot, and  
Lafayette; their coadjutors; ministers  
of foreign affairs; ambassadors and  
ministers; Allied statesmen; the  
Pope, President Wilson, and the rulers  
of all other neutral nations had re-  
ceived special attention in the famous  
"leaders" of the newspaper held in  
abhorrence and suspicion by the  
French censorship. Political parties  
—all of them—were treated as unpari-  
tally as their chiefs.

To whom, then, especially in a  
country where political animosity is  
strong, especially at a time when  
international relations are "delicate,"  
would Georges Clemenceau be persona  
grata? It was the duty of the Pre-  
sident of France to choose the  
successor to the premiership. The  
choice would have to be approved by  
the Chamber of Deputies. If Clemen-  
ceau were picked to succeed Poincaré,  
—and the hypothesis was incredible,—  
would the magnanimity of Monsieur le  
President be shared by Messieurs les  
Deputés? And what about the  
opposition of the United Socialists,  
who had solemnly pronounced in  
anticipation the exclusion of Clemen-  
ceau as a candidate for premiership?  
When Ribot tried to reform his  
cabinet, he failed because Poincaré  
declared that no cabinet could succeed  
when presented to the Chamber with-  
out the participation of the United  
Socialists. Later Poincaré at-tempted to  
do what he felt Ribot could not do,  
and he found that his first opinion  
was true.

The prophets were wrong. Presi-  
dent Poincaré, overlooking his own  
personal reasons for disliking Clemen-  
ceau and the veto of the United  
Socialists, invited Clemenceau to  
form a ministry. "The Tiger" did not  
hesitate to accept the mandate from  
the hands of the man whom he had  
been holding up to scorn and ridicule  
ever since the war started. He had  
little difficulty in getting eminent  
men to serve with him, and secured a  
vote of confidence with the over-  
whelming majority of 418 against 68.  
Only United Socialists voted against  
him. Of the 40 deputies who re-  
frained from voting, 25 were United  
Socialists. This means that all the  
Radicals and Radical Socialists except  
15, all the Center and all the Right,  
gave their confidence to the Clemen-  
ceau cabinet.

Why were the prophets wrong?  
Simply because they had grown  
accustomed to look upon the forma-  
tion of ministries as a matter of  
political bargaining and maneuvering,  
the premier-elect choosing his  
ministers with an eye to the likes and  
dislikes of parties and party leaders.  
Viviani adopted this plan a month  
after the war began. Briand and  
Ribot and Poincaré followed in the  
same path. The politicians had for-  
gotten the country, or at least they  
persisted in regarding the Chamber of  
Deputies as representing the country.  
Perhaps the Chamber of Deputies did  
represent France at the beginning of  
the war, but during this long struggle  
parliament and people have drifted  
apart. Clemenceau realised this. He  
did not have to depend upon securing  
collaborators who could carry the  
weight of his particular group, or upon  
governing the deputies at the beginning  
of an unexpectedly moving and  
virile setting forth of his program.  
He knew that the representatives of  
the people would not dare to refuse  
him their confidence. For France  
wanted Clemenceau, and president  
and parliament were not willing to  
oppose the country. Considerations  
of patriotism and of bowing before  
necessity dictated the choice of Clemen-  
ceau.

Some telegrams to American an-  
British newspapers stated that the  
remarkable speech of the new pre-  
mier when he presented his ministry  
to the Chamber of Deputies on Novem-  
ber 20 won him the support of the  
country and instilled new life and  
determination to continue the war to  
the bitter end. This is the opinion of  
superficial observers, who reversed  
the roles. The nation appealed to  
Clemenceau before Clemenceau ap-  
pealed to the nation. Support and  
confidence were offered to him before  
he spoke. Clemenceau as premier,  
despite the inclination of president and  
parliament, is the result, not the  
cause of the remarkable war spirit in  
France, which, deep down in the  
hearts of the people, has never  
flagged.

During the summer and autumn of  
1917 I enjoyed the privilege of travel-

ing in every part of France. I found  
the people in a state of high nervous  
tension. The defection of Russia and  
the crushing defeat of Italy, coming in  
the fourth year of the war, would have  
been enough to discourage any nation  
that had suffered as France has suffer-  
ed. But added to these outside disap-  
pointments were four grave facts of  
internal order, for which, rightly or  
wrongly, the French held their own  
Government and parliament responsi-  
ble; the fiasco of the Salonica Ex-  
pedition; the failure to put through  
any large offensive movement on the  
Western front; general lack of con-  
fidence in the measures taken to pro-  
vide agricultural laborers and to pre-  
vent a fuel and food famine for the  
coming winter; the half-hearted and  
inconclusive way in which the scandal  
affecting a former minister of the  
interior, a former chief of secret  
police, a senator and editor of a pro-  
minent newspaper, a deputy, and a  
president of a high court were being  
handled.

In asking Clemenceau to form a  
ministry, President Poincaré heeded  
the insistent and warning cry of the  
nation: "Give us a premier who will  
use all the energies and resources of  
France to defeat Germany, who will  
see that we have fuel and food, and  
who will not allow our armies to be  
assailed from the rear through pacif-  
ist propaganda and through strikes  
inspired by German money!"

What France expects of Clemen-  
ceau is to play the role of a Moses  
and a Joshua combined. No French-  
man since Thiers has undertaken a  
task so difficult, so delicate, so splendid.  
Like Thiers, Clemenceau brings to the  
task half a century of public life. He  
celebrated his seventy-third birthday  
shortly after the Battle of the Marne.  
His active political career began with  
the September Revolution of 1870, and  
covers the entire period between two  
wars. At the time during the Third  
Republic has Premier Clemenceau  
been a negligible factor in French  
politics. After interesting experiences  
in the United States, where he saw  
the close of the Civil War and the  
early years of Reconstruction—he re-  
members as vividly as if it were yester-  
day being present at the opening  
of Virginia's negro legislature—he  
returned to Paris to complete his  
medical studies. The year after he  
received his degree the Second Empire  
fell, and Clemenceau entered political  
life as Mayor of Montmartre. He re-  
presented Paris in the National As-  
sembly of 1871. From 1875 to 1893  
he sat in the Chamber of Deputies on  
the extreme Left. Since 1902 he has  
been a senator. From 1904 to 1909 he  
was premier. During his long parlia-  
mentary career those three years were  
his only opportunity to partici-  
pate in the government of France.  
The rest of the time he was a mem-  
ber of the opposition, and as deputy  
and senator and journalist he enjoyed  
the reputation of having caused the  
overthrow of more ministries than any  
other Frenchman since France  
has had representative government.  
Never has he shown more violent op-  
position to "the powers that be" than  
during the present war, and that is  
saying a great deal. How strange it  
is that the man who is unanimously  
considered the greatest destructive  
political force of the Third Republic  
is now called upon to save France!  
Strange, illogical perhaps, but alto-  
gether natural. When heroic meas-  
ures are needed, unusual men are  
called for. The instinct of a nation  
in danger can be trusted. France is  
in danger now. She is not apt to  
choose wrongly. At crises the man  
of the moment comes forth. Clemen-  
ceau has the keen wisdom of old age  
without having lost the ardor and  
energy and power of decision of  
youth. He is absolutely without fear.  
He has no political future to think  
about, no obligations to bind him, no  
friends to spare.

In estimating the chances of success  
of the new premier, the most im-  
portant factor is that he is the  
nation's choice. Politicians who listen  
to their personal feelings and their  
personal interests and try to make life  
difficult or impossible for the Clemen-  
ceau ministry will have the nation  
against them and will assume a terri-  
ble responsibility. If Georges Clemen-  
ceau, with the inspiration of the  
knowledge that France stands behind  
him, knows how to lead to victory, he  
need not fear parliamentary obstruc-  
tion. For the sake of our common  
victory, let us hope that he does know  
how to lead and that the people know  
how to follow.

The French were sick of speeches  
containing explanations of the past  
and promises for the future. They  
were sick of the censorship, which  
continued to keep them in ignorance  
about what was going on abroad and  
at home. They were willing to  
continue their appalling sacrifices in  
blood and treasure, but they wanted  
to be sure that these sacrifices were  
not being prolonged in vain. This  
state of the public mind was well  
known to President Poincaré and  
the leaders of different political  
parties whom he called into con-  
sultation. When the Poincaré minis-  
try fell, Clemenceau became the  
man of the hour, because he was  
popularly supposed to be the em-  
bodiment of the growing spirit of  
protest against the way the war and  
internal affairs have been managed.

He had denounced the placing of  
party above national interests, the  
blind attachment of parliamentar-  
ians to old methods, the forma-  
tion of ministries through political  
deals, the criminal stupidity of the  
censorship, the tendency to go off at  
a tangent—witness the Salonica Ex-  
pedition, which he bitterly opposed  
from the moment of its conception—in  
military operations, the lack of  
decision and concerted policy in the  
whole conduct of the war, the im-  
providence in national fuel and food  
supplies, the inability of adminis-  
trative bureaucrats to face and solve  
the transportation crisis, and the  
unwillingness of successive premiers  
and cabinet ministers to punish per-  
sons and groups in France who con-  
sciously or unconsciously were play-  
ing Germany's game.

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Per N.Y.K. ss. Inaba Maru for Hongkong:—Mr. S. N. Petroff.  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Chikugo Maru for Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsunaga and infant, Miss L. Shoro, Mr. M. Koyama, Mr. W. Tachikawa, Mr. K. Shinagawa, Mr. R. Takashina, Mr. H. Ohta, Mr. T. Ikeda, Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. Jeffcoat.

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## England's 'New Hope' Found In War-Poetry

"The first coherent picture of the British warrior's moods and emotions in war-time which has ever been painted by himself!" This is the description given by the editor of an anthology called "The Muse in Arms," which embraces verse, written for the most part in the field of action, by seamen, soldiers, and flying men who are serving or have served in the Great War. We have given some account already of this work by Mr. E. B. Osborn, which has been in preparation for over a year. He gave notice of his intention of compiling it as long ago as that in the columns of the London Morning Post, and the results now published show, as a writer in that journal affirms, that "whatever may be written in the long years to come, when the achievements and sacrifices of the Great War have become merely a memory, it is certain that nothing can ever eclipse such a document as this collection of war-poems."

It is at once a portent and a memorial such as this world has never seen before. It must, in words written by D. G. Rossetti, be accounted a "memorial from their souls' eternity to one dead." We read further:

"The verses here gathered not only lay bare the souls of the writers under the stress of a great spiritual experience, but they make real and living that experience in a manner which no mere record of fact could achieve. When in days far off the world desires to know of what kind were the men who fought and died in the Great War, and what was the nature of the ordeal through which they passed with such unflinching fidelity, it will turn to this anthology and find there the still vivid heart of the matter."

"And if such an anthology is a memorial it is not less a portent, for never before, when the hosts have come nobly to the grapple, has the heroic conflict been so celebrated by the protagonists. Never before has the fighting man been so articulate, so self-conscious. Never before have thought and action gone so together, and self-expression in deeds and words been so wonderfully combined."

These New Armies of ours, which have so splendidly vindicated the unspoiled fiber and quality of the race on the field of battle, have also a sentence and sensibility, a gift of quiet, contemplation, which are the peculiar products, it had been supposed, of the study with its ease and security. Before going into action the new officer, lying in the advanced trench waiting for the stroke of 'zero,' is moved to odes, sonnets, and lyrics. However it may be with the laws, the muses, for him are not out of tune with arms. If proof were needed that we have given the finest flower of our young manhood to this war, here is proof irrefutable.

"It is not necessary to claim that all the verse in this volume is of the highest quality; but through it all runs the same clear note of authenticity, of sincerity. These poems are the work of men, not refining on secondary emotions, but moved to utterance by actual urgent experience of the soul. It is not a little amazing that such self-interrogation, such self-realization, should be possible to those whose faculties and senses are already strained to the limit. Thanks to Mr. E. B. Osborn's admirable diligence and discrimination, we now know something of 'what passes in the British warrior's soul when, in moments of aspiration or inspiration, before or after action, or in the busy days of self-preparation for self-sacrifice, he has glimpses of the ultimate significance of warfare.' But is it possible that in other days the British warrior's soul was moved in like manner? If so, how comes it that the emotion found no comparable expression?"

Not less remarkable than the quality of the picture, it is asserted, are the number and variety of the artists by whom the picture is composed. Several questions propose themselves:

"Had we realised that we had among us so many pardlike spirits, beautiful and swift, capable of such articulate self-expression in poetry? Or is it the occasion that has made the poet, as the fire in the flint shows not till it be struck? Assuredly it is not too much to say that while every line in this volume must always remain treasurable, as part of a memorial more enduring than brass, there are lines that may be ranked as an indubitable enrichment to the garden of English poetry—lines that 'beacon from the abode where the eternal are.' Of such are poems by Rupert Brooke, Robert Nichols, Ivor Gurney, Richard Molesworth Denny, F. W. Harvey, and Joseph Lee, to mention only half a dozen of the half-hundred authors whose testamentary militaries make up this book."

What strikes the reader most is the high serenity which breathes through all these battle-pieces—the quiet conviction expressed by Captain Denny, who fell in the Somme advance, that

My day was happy—and perchance  
The coming night is full of stars.  
There is no walling or knocking of the breast; there are no doubts, no misgivings, or regrets, but just a quiet acceptance of what may befall. And next to this serenity, there is evident a deep and almost passionate attachment to England. These men who have been confronting the supreme sacrifice write of the land for which they make it 'even as a lover or a child.' As Mr. Osborn truly points out, there is a complete absence of the note of 'professional patriotism.' The word 'patriot' does not occur once in all these pieces;

but the feeling is how much more poignantly conveyed in such lines as these by Robert Nichols:

The gorse upon the twilight dawn,  
The English loam, so sunset brown,  
The bowed pines and the sheep-bells' clamor,  
The wet, lit lane and the yellow-hammer.

At every turn in these pages one meets these tender witnesses to 'abiding memories of sights and sounds and odors of the green countryside.'

The "incalculable toll" which the war has levied upon England may not be offset by what has been given, but this reviewer sees that the war has "given royally."

"Though we mourn the irreclaimable dead, we are immeasurably the richer for the spirituality which they have bequeathed to us, of which the poems in this book are an enduring expression; and we may read a new hope for the future in the revelation thus vouchsafed. We are told how in the war-ravaged villages of France, after the tide of battle has passed on, the grass and the flowers begin to spring up again amid the ruined homesteads, throwing a gracious mantle of oblivion over the desolation and defacement that shot and shell have wrought. So, from a book like this, we see beauty and fragrance growing out of the suffering and sacrifice, and teaching once again that 'out of strength comes sweetness.'

If we return, will England be Just England still to you and me? writes Mr. Harvey; and to ask that question is to give the answer. The future of the country which has bred the spirit revealed in these poems is assured. . . .

"This is a book which will become a present possession and a permanent treasure, as 'the first-fruits of them that sleep;' and it is not easy to be too grateful to the sympathy, the understanding, and the zeal of the editor who has brought such a collection of scattered jewels together and presented them as a rich and covetable legacy to the nation."

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Mishima Maru ..... Jan. 21  
Monmouthshire ..... Jan. 30  
For Liverpool  
Kawachi Maru ..... Feb. 17  
Talthybius ..... Jan. 24  
Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 29  
For New York  
Matoppo ..... Dec. 3  
For San Francisco  
Adeline Smith ..... Jan. 21  
Shinyo Maru ..... Feb. 12  
Venezuela ..... Feb. 3  
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tia.
100 = Tia. \$5.23	
100 = Tia. \$5.23	
Max. Dollars Market rate: Tia. 72.0425	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	275
Bar Silver	434d.
Copper Cash	per tael 1819
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3d. = Tia. 4.71	
at 4/3d. = Tia. \$6.51	
Peking Bar	Tia. 20
Native Interest	130

London London Quotations	
Bar Silver	424d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5 1/2
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/3
India	seminat T.T. 295
Paris	T.T. 580
Frankfurt	Demand 581
New York	T.T. 1014
Hongkong	T.T. 692
Japan	T.T. 502
Batavia	T.T. 2274

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m/a. Cds. 4/5d.
London	6 m/a. Cds. 4/5d.
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London	6 m/a. Cds. 4/5d.

Continental House Exchange Rates For March	
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61
Fr. 100 = Tia. 4.71	61

Stock Exchange Transactions	
Shanghai, March 4, 1918.	
TIA'S QUOTATIONS	
Cult's Dairy Tia. 7.00	
Shanghai Lands Tia. 70.00	
Telephones Tia. 77.00	
Kuangyik Cotton Tia. 14.25	

GULA-KALUMPONG REPORT	
Messrs. Hertz and Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., report that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:	
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Rubbish Nil	

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## Germans' Offensive Will Fail, Says Foch

## General Declares Allies' Superiority Will Break Enemy Drive

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, February 28.—The New York Times publishes an interview which General Foch granted to its special correspondent in France. Asked about the prospects of the much advertised German offensive, General Foch, with a smile of quiet confidence, said:

"They will not break through. The advantages now all lie with us. We are better organized and our preparation is better. All our dispositions are better. Our reserves can be handled more effectively and there are relatively more of them than at any time in the past. We are strong in guns, munitions and aeroplanes. Our artillery superiority over the enemy is incontestable and, finally, our morale is better than ever."

## PAPINI FAREWELL

An appreciative audience enjoyed a real musical treat at the Astor House last night when the farewell concert to Professor Papini was given. By those who attended, the affair was voted a complete success, a uniformly good program being offered.

Professor Papini played several violin solos which were greeted with generous applause, while Mr. Parnes, an artist of ability, was encored for several additional pieces on the cello. Last night was the only opportunity for Shanghai music lovers to hear Mr. Parnes, as he is passing through the city on his way from Japan to Java, but those who had the opportunity of hearing him were delighted.

Signorina Lanza, the mezzo soprano, sang several selections with her usual ability. Following the concert dancing was indulged in, with the Astor House Orchestra playing.

Shanghai has received the following telegram from its station in Saratol, describing plague conditions there up to March 1:

"We, our Christians, our villages and those of the surrounding territory are all well. There are still deaths every day at Saratol, Patowchen and neighboring places."

The plague has been stamped out at Pongpu and Pongyang, Anhui Province, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, according to advices received yesterday by the local health officials.

The report that the plague had reached Tsinanfu was also authenticated. No developments of plague nearer Shanghai have been recorded.

As a precautionary measure following reports of plague at Tsinanfu, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway administration announces that until further notice there will be no booking of passengers from Huangchaya, Ping yuansien, Changchung, Yichenghsien, Yencheng, Sanstetien, Lokow, Tsinanfu, Tungchiachung, Kushan, Changshia, Wanich and Chiehshu.

The L.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Saturday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The L.C. s.s. Luoho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday. The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday. The L.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The H.O. s.s. Tehsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The L.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The L.C. s.s. Wosang will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today. The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The N.K.K. s.s. Tuleo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Asaka Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

Sicawei Weather Report

2.—Rain or snow in the central Districts. Southerly winds on the coasts of Pechihai. S.E. breezes in our regions. The barometers have fallen in China.

4.—Rain. Barometer falling below the average.

Monday, March 4, 1918.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg., mm. 767.89 770.83

Bar. at Centg., inches. 30.23 30.25

## Germany Wants Only A "Practicable" Peace

## Enemy Would Ridicule Proposals On Alsace Or Danubian States

(Reuters Agency War Service) Amsterdam, March 1.—The Vorwarts, commenting on the Inter-Allied Socialist War Aims Memorandum, declares that practicability is the ruling consideration because there is no volume of opinion in Germany ready to concede anything which would be a disadvantage to Germany.

Any government willing to make concessions relative to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen, would fall immediately and the Central Powers would ridicule any proposals made by a peace conference that the Czechs, Slovaks, and South Slavs should replace Austria-Hungary by a free league of Danubian States. "A demand to an undefeated State that it shall fundamentally reconstruct itself is utopian."

## Calls Holland's Act A Misappropriation

Dutch Government's Internment Of Salvaged Supplies Criticized By Balfour

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, March 2.—In correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Dutch Government regarding the internment by the Dutch of machine-guns from seaplanes and parts of warships salvaged in the North Sea, Mr. A. J. Balfour compares the removal of a machine-gun from a seaplane to misappropriation of goods and liable to criminal proceedings. He reiterates the request made by the British Government for the return of these articles.

PLAGUE SITUATION BETTER

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Bar. at Centg., inches. 30.23 30.25

## AMUSEMENTS

## LYCEUM THEATRE

Curtain 9.15  
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY Presents

## The Frawley Company

In a Series of "New" and "Up to the minute" plays

Tonight March 5th  
"A Successful Calamity"  
A Comedy in two acts  
by Claire Kummer

Wednesday and Thursday 6th & 7th  
"The Thirteenth Chair"  
A Drama in Three Acts  
by Bayard Veiller

Friday and Saturday 8th & 9th  
"THE BOOMERANG"  
By Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes

TICKETS ON SALE  
Mentrie's.....from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (all advertised plans)  
Lobby Astor House Hotel from 6.15 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. (one plan only)  
Lyceum Theatre from 8.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. (one plan only)  
Box Office.

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 5th and 6th.

## "THE SEVEN PEARLS"

FEATURING  
MOLLY KING—CREIGHTON HALE, LEON BARRY,

Episode 5: "Between Fire and Water" Episode 6: "The Abandoned Mine"  
Don't miss these two episodes, full of thrills, adventure and romance.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES  
Depicting all the principal events.

"A VISIT TO THE BABIES' HOME"  
Educational Series.

"When William's Whiskers Worked" "The Mix-Up at Madras"  
Two good comedy films.

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

TONIGHT Showing  
The 5th and 6th Episodes of  
The Successful Serial  
"The Voice on the Wire"

The interesting Picture of  
"The Great Tientsin Floods"

The Beautiful Coloured Comedy  
Drama in 2 Parts  
"Roses of Life"

And a Good Selection of  
SCREAMING COMEDIES  
On Friday, the 8th March  
Showing the Great Masterpiece  
in Seven Parts  
"PANTHEA"

Passengers Arrived

Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. S. H. Clerk, Mr. Varfolomeeff, Mrs. W. H. Leslie, and Mr. H. Van de Stogen.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Capt. A. Jones, Messrs. J. D. Bokus, Mrs. A. Yates, and P. A. Crosthwaite.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Kundson, Miss Kundson, Mrs. Peterson, and Miss Hadenford.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mr. Y. Hirano, Miss H. Yamada, Mr. E. Okada, Mr. R. Ishizaki, Mrs. J. Shimidzu, Mr. W. S. Davidson, Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Mr. S. Ikeda, Mr. C. Yamada, Mrs. K. Okada, Mr. R. Umehara, Mr. Jose, Parnes, Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. P. Yamada, Mr. J. Hayashi, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. P. L. Bojesen, and Count Victor Philipp.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. M. Hashimoto and 4 children, Mr. H. J. Zimmelman, Mrs. S. Zimmelman, Miss E. Shitavaya, and Miss Ragalsky.

From Tientsin:—Mr. F. T. Kallan, Mr. J. B. Bobbitt, Mr. G. F. Pitree, Mr. J. Heiser, Mr. and Mrs. Yavdyensky, Mr. T. Himuro, and Mr. K. Yasui.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

New Programme  
for March 5th, 6th & 7th

SHOWING  
MARY PICKFORD  
In the Quaint and Charming  
Photoplay  
"HULDA FROM HOLLAND"  
IN FIVE PARTS

VICTORIA THEATRE  
SHOWING  
On March 5th, 6th & 7th  
THE  
"STRANGE CASE  
OF  
MARY PAGE"  
SIX PARTS



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,300,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,300,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
Mr. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
Mr. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangalore, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavo (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

## Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mouste, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

## Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
At London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

## Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 3 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

## President:

JEAN JADOT  
Souverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £15,000,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,500,000  
..... £33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted. Credits, granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 30,960,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

## Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchou, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

## 81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.

## L. JEZERSKI,

## G. CARRERE,

## Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund ..... H\$1,120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H\$ 20,000

## Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:—  
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 2,312,500.00  
..... \$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... 1,892,564.85

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Kiang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

## SUNG HAN CHANG,

Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.  
President Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,

Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

## Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,100,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies

Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokyo, Hongkong, New York, Tainanfu, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kailuen, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

## K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.  
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.  
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital &amp; Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,948,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

## Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York National City Bank Building.

## London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

## Branches:

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Singapore, Colon, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,

Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,695,461 (about 1966,288)

## Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

## Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

## London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.  
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNEBERG,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

## Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.  
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum. For 6 months at 4½ per annum. For 12 months at 5½ per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 582,500

Reserve Fund ..... 800,000

## HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

## Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,

Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Seochuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) ..... Yen 18,750,000

Reserve ..... Yen 2,500,000

Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

## President, Baron K. Sumitomo

## Head Office: OSAKA.

## Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

## London Banker:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Banker:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KARIHARA,

Manager.

Telephones:—

2318 Manager. 4663 Comptroller.

2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.

3536 General Office.

## 行 銀 華 中

## Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

## Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohing, Hsuehchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingkiangpu.

## Shanghai Branch

411, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

V. B. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

## Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails. Close Daily. a.m. p.m.

Shanghai-Nanking Train.

Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking,



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 5	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	F.M.S.S.Co.
12	—	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	noon	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	—	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
31	11.00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 5	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	—	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	—	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	1.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
16	—	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	—	Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitaro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 5	4.00	Ningpo	Tai-shun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	5.00	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.S.S.
6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.S.S.
7	—	Takao via Fuzhou & Keelung	Hsin Ning-shao	Chi.	M.S.S.Co.
7	—	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
8	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B.S.S.
8	—	Hongkong	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.S.
11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.S.S.
15	—	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 5	5.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	Br.	B.S.S.
5	5.00	Daly	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.E.
5	5.00	Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
5	5.00	Amoy, Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	5.00	Tientsin	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	D.L.	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Ko-shing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingling	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	7.00	Tientsin and Dalay	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.E.
9	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sun-shien	Br.	B.S.S.
15	5.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 5	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B.S.S.
5	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	M.S.S.
6	D.L.	Wuhu	Sagan	Br.	B.S.S.
6	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.S.
6	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	M.S.S.
7	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	M.S.S.
8	M.N.	do	Loanzhi	Br.	B.S.S.
9	M.N.	do	Nagasaki	Br.	B.S.S.
12	M.N.	do	Taiung	Br.	B.S.S.
13	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.
15	D.L.	Wuhu	Holhow	Br.	B.S.S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Yon. Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808 Br.	B.S.S.	CNCR
3	Ningpo	Hsin Ning-shao	2151 Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	CNCR
4	Daly	Sakaki maru	1346 Jap.	S.M.E.	MBRW
4	Japan	Kumano maru	3147 Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
4	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616 Br.	B.S.S.	CNPW
4	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225 Jap.	N.Y.K.	NTKW
4	Hankow	Poyang	1892 Br.	B.S.S.	CNCR

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Yon. Flag	Agents
4	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2101 Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
4	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808 Br.	B.S.S.
4	Ningpo	Hsin Ning-shao	2151 Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,225 Capt. Pindelson, will leave on Tuesday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, March 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 6, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHEW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on March 7, at — on the steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on March 15, at — on the steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenlon, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on March 5, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain —, will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Leony, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The S.S. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"  
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Mar. 5	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Mar. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA ..... Apr. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" .16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" .15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA ..... Apr. 6
	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building, Telephone Central 5056. Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"AFRICA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. — Mar. 24, Mar. 25

## For Hongkong

"CANADA MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Mar. 14, Mar. 15

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Mar. 3, Mar. 5

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

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83, Szechuen Road



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Book Your Passage  
to

## JAPAN

Via an

## "Empress" Steamer

for the

## Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918  
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918  
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918  
SHINTO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

Phone No. 3229.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 13

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE: AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.



# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

### EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
IYO MARU	12,500
KIATANO MARU	16,000

### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irimawa	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa	Mar. 31

### SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Mar. 9
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Mar. 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	Mar. 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Mar. 19
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui	Mar. 23

### SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

(Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Mar. 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	Mar. 14

### FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano	Mar. 7
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### KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	Mar. 25
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### FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Mar. 8
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### FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

### AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22

### QALOUTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

### BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail
101	101	101			101	101
102	102	102			102	102
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193	193	193			193	193
194	194	194			194	194
195	195	195			195	195
196	196	196			196	196
197	197	197			197	197
198	198	198			198	198
199	199	199			199	199
200	200	200			200	200

### Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line

190	190	190			190	190
191	191	191			191	191
192	192	192			192	192
193	193	193			193	193
194	194	194			194	194
195	195	195			195	195
196	196	196			196	196
197	197	197			197	197
198	198	198			198	198
199	199	199			199	199
200	200	200			200	200

### Linchow-Tsingchow Branch Line

190	190	190			190	190
191	191	191			191	191
192	192	192			192	192
193	193	193			193	193
194	194	194			194	194
195	195	195			195	195
196	196	196			196	196
197	197	197			197	197
198	198	198			198	198
199	199	199			199	199
200	200	200			200	200

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## Business and Official Notices

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-yuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

### Shanghai Stock Exchange

For good and sufficient reasons The Committee have decided to alter the March Settlement date to Wednesday 27th instant.

By order  
F. B. WALKER,  
Secretary.  
17016

### CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY, 137 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

### HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine,  
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases,  
Confinement, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases,  
Venereal Diseases.

### THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

16943

16944

17011

17016

17017

17018

17019



# Business and Official Notices

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 272.

### Invitation of Tenders (138/3)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of 135,000 pieces of FIRST CLASS JAPANESE OAK (or other hard wood of similar quality) RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin-Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of sleepers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 18th day of March, 1918, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 2nd March, 1918. 17037

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 271.

### Precaution Against Plague (064/2)

#### TRAIN SERVICE

On account of reports having been received that there are signs of plague at Tsinanfu, as a precautionary measure, commencing from date until further notice, booking of passengers from the following stations will be suspended:

Huanghoya, Tsinanfu,  
Pingyuanhsien, Tangchiachuang,  
Changchuang, Kushan,  
Yuchenghsien, Changhsia,  
Yencheng, Wanteh,  
Sanstsetien, Chiehshu,  
Lokow.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 28th, 1918. 17036

## Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

The Races will be run on Saturday, 9th March, 1918 (weather permitting.)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and Paper Hunt Club and their wives and children.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.

Owners can obtain tickets for their mofos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for Win and Place and Members Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,

R. H. NEWMAN,

Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club. 17033

## Acknowledgment

The management of the Burlington Hotel tender thanks to the Chief Officer, Officers and Members of the Fire Brigade for their prompt and effective assistance at the fire on the hotel premises last Sunday.

17045

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

## NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Rate-payers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Rate-payers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT.

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,

H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,

Consul-General for The Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,

Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,

Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain. 17032

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 270.

The public is hereby informed that the Administration is in receipt of a telegram despatched from Linhuaiquan by Dr. Cochran and the Railway's Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Yu, which reads as follows:

"Investigated Feng-Yang-Hsien today all is well no fresh cases arrange open traffic Linhuaiquan and Mentaitze."

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 28th, 1918. 17013

## Proposals for Frozen Beef and Mutton.

Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila. P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m., April 3, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. beef and 75,000 lbs. mutton. Further information on application.

## JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.  
Large Kippers 40 cents each.  
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.  
Large Size 40 cts.  
Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins.  
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you

will buy them always!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE &amp; CO.

1132-33 Broadway

Telephone North 639

## BILL SMITH

says:

However vague the policy maker may be to the outsider, to the business organization he is very real and definite.

BUCHANAN'S  
"RED SEAL"  
WHISKY  
ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents



Dr. JOHN

PHRENOLOGIST

Central Building,

18 Nanking Rd.

Tel. Centr. 2279.

Cons. hours:

4-7 1/2 p.m.

EVERY BODY ought to have his HOROSCOPE (Life-reading) PRESENT, PAST and FUTURE. Ask for circular. 16848

## NOTICE

The China Realty Co., Ltd.

have removed to their

NEW OFFICES

at the

Corner of Nanking and

Kiangse Road

No. 27, NANKING ROAD. 17017

## The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Shanghai, February 28, 1918. 16970

## NOTICE

The National Commercial Bank, Limited (formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Limited), will carry on business at its new office, 14 Peking Road (corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads), on and from the 15th February, 1918. 16762

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS, (W. Z. Lee &amp; Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of  
**CLUFF'S**  
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits  
**GRIFFITHS' STORES**

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800

**PERFORATORS**

"Cancelled"  
"Void"  
"Paid"

Tel. 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Tel. 4778  
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

## Stewart WARNING SIGNAL

(hand-operated)



is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar &amp; Motor Co., Ltd.

## Kingman Bros. DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

## At Liquidation Prices!!!

Newly arrived "LUXO" Sheetings in width of 70, 80, 90 inches. Pure White. Firm weave. Extra strong—stand daily laundering. Choice of critical housewives.

"Luxo" sheets, 3 inch hem:

90 x 108; 90 x 100

80 x 108; 80 x 100

70 x 108; 70 x 100

54 x 90

Hill's Liquidation Sale,

119 Szechuen Road. 17003 M.9.

When you think

of

China's Richest Province,

Think of Szechuen,

and you will also

think of

WIDLER &amp; CO.,

Chungking, West

China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

### ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road

Telephone North 1102

Two large rooms, also small room with bathroom attached, well-furnished; moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 17039

TO LET; Western district, nice furnished room in American family, with board. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS. 17041 M.7.

TO LET, Western district, 3 minutes from tram, nice comfortable small room with board, telephone. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS. 17021 M.5.

A FURNISHED room, with electric light, on North Szechuen Road Ext. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS. 17010 M.5.

TO LET, Western district, large furnished attic room, with bathroom attached. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS. 16988 M.5.

TO LET, in Broadway, two rooms with bathroom, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS. 16988 M.5.

TWO very comfortable communicating rooms vacant, nice home, garden, excellent table. Apply to 23 Weihaiwei Road. 16990 M.5.

TO LET: Nicely furnished room, board optional. Navy Y.M.C.A., Broadway. 16972 M.7.

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE. 16993 M.5.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtszepoo Road. 16993 M.5.

4-c KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road. 16993 M.5.

WANTED to rent, six-roomed house, Northern district. Willing to take over fixtures. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS. 17040 M.5.

WANTED to rent, furnished or unfurnished house, with garden preferably. Western district. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS. 17003 M.9.

WANTED in Mokanshan, furnished house of 4 or 5 rooms, for summer months. Boilon, 21 Avenue Dubail. 16991 M.5.

TO LET: 56 Avenue Dubail, best part French district, choice 6-room residence. Trams pass door. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, 38, Nanking Road. 17006

TO LET: 36 Sinza Road, elegant, seven-roomed, detached residence, in best part of Western district. Large grounds; garage and stabling; tennis. Rent Tls. 125. Apply premises or to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road. 17007

## SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, with general office experience, wants position as accountant or other office work. Local and American references. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS. 17030 M.6.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wants to do extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS. 17033 M.9.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to adopt small child. Give particulars and address to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS. 17022 M.6.

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS. 16997 M.5.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL: Anybody in Shanghai subscribing to the San Francisco Call will oblige by communicating with Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS. 17044 M.5.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO bachelors wish 2 or 3 rooms and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Close in. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS. 17044 M.5.

## EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH Conversation lessons given by qualified French lady teacher; easy method. Also translations. 17 Nanking Road, top floor. 17035 M.5.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Buick six-cylinder, five seater. Practically new. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS. 17029 M.5.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS: \$2.00 a dozen. Stock can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS. 17042 M.7.

WANTED: Cheap and economical second-hand motor car. Two or four-seater. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS, giving particulars. 17043 M.10.

FURNISHED HOUSE, owner leaving Shanghai, wishes to sell new furniture not quite 4 months in use. Nice modern house, rent only Tls. 75, lease to be taken over for one year. Western district. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS. 17001 M.6.

FOR SALE: Cabinet Victrola in fine condition, with some records. A real bargain. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS. 17018 M.5.

FOR SALE: Ricksha, one month old, electric lighted; splendid condition. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS. 17018 M.15.

WANTED: One motor-cycle. Please state make, model, price; it must be in good condition. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS. 17012 M.5.

WANTED, Analytical balance. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS. 16952

FOR SALE: Yu Yuen Road, 4 mow, Tals 5,000; 3 mow, Tals 3,000. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS. 16952

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road